

Wartburg Theological Seminary Annual Security Report and Annual Fire Safety Report

September 24, 2025

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The Wartburg Theological Seminary Annual Campus Safety and Security Report & Fire Safety Report is published in September annually. This is the compliance document to the Federal Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 also known as the Clery Act, with Higher Education Amendments.

What is the Clery Act?

Signed into law in 1990, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime and security policies. All post-secondary public and private institutions participating in federal student aid programs must adhere to these regulations. The Clery Act was championed by Howard & Connie Clery after their daughter, Jeanne, was murdered at Lehigh University in 1986.

What is the Wartburg Theological Seminary (WTS) obligated to do?

To ensure compliance with the Clery Act, WTS must meet obligations in the following three broad categories: (1) policy disclosure; (2) records collection and retention; and (3) information dissemination.

1. Policy Disclosure — WTS must provide the campus community and prospective students and prospective employees with accurate statements of current policies and practices regarding procedures for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies on campus, security of and access to campus facilities, and policies related to campus safety and crime statistics outlined by the Clery Act. WTS must provide the campus community and prospective students and prospective employees with accurate statements of current policies and practices regarding procedures for students and others related to fire safety and fire statistics outlined by the Clery Act.
2. Records Collection and Retention — WTS is required to keep campus records of crimes reported on campus-to-campus security authorities, make a reasonable, good faith effort to obtain certain crime statistics from appropriate law enforcement agencies to include in the annual security report and provide these statistics if requested to the public. WTS is required to keep campus records of fire statistics and include these statistics in the annual fire safety report and provide these statistics if requested to the public. WTS must report all these statistics annually to the U.S. Department of Education.
3. Information Dissemination — WTS must provide members of the campus community with information needed to make informed personal safety decisions, WTS must provide: 1) A “timely warning” of any Clery Act crime that represents an ongoing threat to the safety of students and employees including procedures and drills related to emergency and evacuation procedures; 3) Publish an annual security report and annual fire safety report,

make the report available to all current students and employees, and ensure the annual security report is made available to prospective students and employees. The ASR and AFSR must contain the policy disclosures as outlined by the Clery Act, crime and fire statistics as required by the Clery Act, an explanation of the Clery Act, by whom and how the ASR and AFSR are prepared, and these reports must be published and distributed by October 1 annually.

By Whom and How are the WTS ASR and AFSR prepared?

The Director for Financial Aid and Reporting coordinates the preparation of Wartburg Theological Seminary's combined Annual Security Report (ASR) and Annual Fire Safety Report (AFSR). Beginning each summer, the Director reviews Clery Act requirements, collects and reviews campus crime and fire statistics (with assistance from the Superintendent for Maintenance), and updates related safety and security policies as needed. The combined report is prepared, published, and distributed to the campus community by October 1 each year, and required statistics are submitted to the U.S. Department of Education's Campus Safety and Security Survey by the same deadline.

Where are the WTS ASSR and AFSR posted on the WTS website?

The WTS annual ASR and AFSR are posted on the top of our consumer information page on our website at:

<https://www.wartburgseminary.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/2023-2024-Annual-Report-092024.pdf>

and the description reads as follows:

The Wartburg Theological Seminary Campus Safety and Security Report & Fire Safety Report is published annually in September. This document complies with the Federal Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990, commonly known as the Clery Act, along with Higher Education Amendments. Please see:

<https://www.wartburgseminary.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/2023-2024-Annual-Report-092024.pdf>

*For the full pdf or to request a paper copy contact the Director for Financial Aid and Reporting

Where can I locate the crime statistics and fire statistics reported to the U.S. Department of Education?

This report can be accessed online at <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/#/> or please feel free to contact the Director for Financial Aid and Reporting for a printout of this report.

What is the geography covered by the WTS ASR and AFSR?

Wartburg Seminary's ASR and AFSR report on the campus property and all facilities. For a visual map, please see this link:

<https://www.wartburgseminary.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/2019-CAMPUS-MAP-UPDATE-3.pdf>

Policies regarding campus safety and security:

- To whom students should report a crime (1)
- Whether victims can report crimes confidentially (2)
- The security of and access to campus facilities, including campus housing (3)
- The security considerations used in maintenance of campus facilities (4)
- The scope of the enforcement authority of security personnel (5)
- Working relationship of campus security personnel with state and local law enforcement (6)
- Encouragement to individuals to report crimes to campus authorities and appropriate law enforcement agencies (7)
- Encouragement to pastoral and professional counselors to inform counselee to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis (8)
- Programs designed to inform students about campus safety procedures and crime prevention (9)
- Whether the school uses local police to monitor and document criminal activity by students at off- campus locations of student organizations (WTS does not have off- campus locations for student organizations) (10)
- Regarding possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages and the enforcement of state underage drinking laws (11)
- Regarding possession, use and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of federal and state drug laws (12)
- Drug or alcohol abuse education programs available to students (13)
- Wartburg's disclosure of the results of a student disciplinary proceeding for any violent crime or non- forcible sex offense (14)
- Policy Statement regarding prevention awareness of sexual harassment, sexual abuse, rape, acquaintance rape, dating violence, stalking, domestic violence and other forcible and nonforcible sex offenses (29)
- Educational programs to promote the awareness of sexual harassment, sexual abuse, rape, acquaintance rape, dating violence, stalking, domestic violence and other forcible and nonforcible sex offenses (15)
- Procedures students should follow if a sex offense occurs (16)
- Standard of Evidence for conduct proceedings (30)
- To whom students should report sexual offenses (17)
- Students' right to report sexual offenses (18)
- That the school will assist students in notifying appropriate law enforcement authorities to report sexual offenses (19)
- Services available to victims of sexual assault (20)
- Instructions on how to obtain information regarding registered sex offenders (21)
- That the school will change a victim's academic and living situations after a sexual offense if requested by a student (22)
- Procedure for campus disciplinary action in cases of an alleged sexual offense (23)
- Sanctions that may be imposed following a sex offense-related disciplinary proceeding (24)

- Timely warning policy (25)
- Emergency response and evacuation procedures (26)
- Documentation of the annual emergency response test (27)
 - Description of test/exercise
 - Date test was held
 - Time test started and ended
 - Whether test was announced or unannounced
- Missing Student Notification (28)

SEMINARY CAMPUS SECURITY

Crime Awareness

Wartburg Theological Seminary is committed to providing a safe, secure, working and living environment for students and their families, members of faculty, and staff. The seminary is dedicated to the practice of fair and impartial enforcement of law, apprehension of violators, maintenance of order, protection of property, and provision of services to the seminary community.

Wartburg Seminary assumes the obligation to reduce the likelihood and opportunities for criminal activity in its community and attempts to be proactive in preventing crime. The seminary promotes the attitude that prevention of crime is the responsibility of everyone. (7) Special security personnel are not employed but the campus security authorities (CSAs) on campus are the Director of Financial Aid and Reporting, Superintendent of Maintenance, Director of Community Life and Candidacy, and President. CSAs are responsible per their position for reporting crime information to the President's Office and Director of Financial Aid and Reporting in a timely manner with confidentiality. (5) The seminary works harmoniously and confidentially with local law enforcement agencies in all matters of security relevant to the seminary community. (6)

Access to Wartburg Seminary buildings is available during scheduled school and working hours. At other times access is available only to authorized personnel. Security and access to Wartburg Seminary's on- campus housing is as follows: (3)

Residence Hall: All residents are given a key to their individual room, as well as the outside doors. Outside doors are locked 24/7. It is up to the residents to lock their individual rooms and not prop doors open or allow unknown individuals to enter the residence hall. Guests who are renting rooms in the residence hall are given a key to the outside doors, as well as to their individual guest rooms. Wartburg Theological Seminary only rents to guests who have some connection to the seminary.

Other On-Campus Housing:

Blair Court Houses: All residents are given 1-2 sets of keys to their home. It is the responsibility of the residents to lock their homes.

Denver Court Houses: All residents are given 1-2 sets of keys to their home. It is the responsibility of the residents to lock their homes.

A Mendota outside key is available to all residential students by request through the business office. This allows access to the Afton Lounge, Reformation Room, Refectory, Chapel, and Meditation room.

Routine patrols by local police, as well as vigilance by on-campus residents, are utilized to maintain safety and security. All exterior locations, including student housing areas, are lit during hours of darkness. Students, faculty, and staff are reminded to lock their cars. (4)

Be advised there are no off-campus student organizations connected with Wartburg Theological Seminary. (10) All seminary-owned student housing is located on the campus. Although Wartburg Seminary students are involved in many off campus learning situations (internship, collaborative learning, distance learning etc.) the seminary cannot assume responsibility for their safety in all situations. However, the seminary does instruct students to report all off-campus occurrences of crime to the agency in whose jurisdiction the crime occurred and report incidents pertaining to Wartburg Seminary as soon as possible to the Director of Community Life and Candidacy. (7)

Crime Awareness Education

All students and employees are reminded of campus safety procedures and crime prevention and their individual responsibility for preventing and reporting incidents of crime through the annual security report, publication of policies and procedures in the respective handbooks, and at periodic meetings of students, faculty, and employees. (9)

Reporting Crime or Crime Related Incidents Policy Statement

Students, staff, and faculty members should report any law, safety, or security concerns at any time to CSAs (the Director of Financial Aid and Reporting, Superintendent of Maintenance, Director of Community Life and Candidacy, and President), faculty, or staff. (1) Many staff and faculty work in roles with students, as pastoral counselors for students and other faculty and staff. These pastors are encouraged to inform their counselee to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis. (8) Victims of any crime or witnesses to any criminal or crime-related activity should report the incident immediately. All reports will be handled in a confidential and professional manner. (2) When an incident or offense is reported, assistance will be given as needed to resolve the matter and identify the offender or hazard. The President, in consultation if deemed appropriate with legal authorities/law enforcement, will disclose in a timely manner the results of a disciplinary proceeding for any violent crime or non- forcible sex offense. (14)

Procedure

For reporting any Clery crime (see crime statistics table at the end of the ASR) the following procedures are to be followed:

- **IF THE SITUATION IS AN EMERGENCY, TELEPHONE 911.** (7)
- If not an emergency, contact by phone or in person one of the following: campus security authorities (the Director of Financial Aid and Reporting, Superintendent of Maintenance, Director of Community Life and Candidacy, and President), faculty or staff, or the Dubuque Police. (1) (7)
- The above offices or persons will take the following immediate action: contact Dubuque Police (if necessary and not already done), notify the seminary president, and initiate a local investigation by the seminary with the Title IX coordinator.

- Appropriate action will be taken by police and/or the seminary.

Wartburg Seminary Drug and Alcohol Policy:

The welfare and success of Wartburg Seminary depend on the physical and psychological health of all its students, faculty, and staff. The abuse of drugs and alcohol poses a significant threat to the community. It is the responsibility of Wartburg Seminary to maintain a safe, healthy, and productive working environment.

Policy Statements

To uphold this environment, Wartburg Seminary has adopted the following policies:

- 1) **Alcohol:** Wartburg Theological Seminary permits students, faculty, staff, and seminary guests of legal drinking age, as defined by state law, to possess and use alcoholic beverages on campus. The possession, use, distribution, or sale of alcohol to those who are underage is strictly prohibited and will result in disciplinary action, including possible dismissal. Underage drinking laws will be enforced in accordance with state law.
- 2) **Drugs:** The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs by students or employees on Wartburg Theological Seminary property, or in connection with seminary activities, is prohibited and will be grounds for possible dismissal. Federal and state drug laws will be enforced.
- 3) **Compliance:** As a condition of enrollment and/or employment, all students, staff, and faculty members agree to abide by the terms of this policy. In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act, Wartburg Seminary will enforce disciplinary sanctions, which may include expulsion, termination, and referral for prosecution, for violations of this policy.
- 4) **Annual Distribution:** As required by this law, Wartburg Seminary will annually distribute information to all students and employees regarding legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as a list of the health risks associated with substance abuse. (13 including the following)

Drug Free Schools and Campus Act of 1990

These policies, as well as the following two sections and Appendix B, ensure compliance with The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act (DFSCA), of 1990. This federal mandate requires all institutions receiving federal student aid to implement a drug prevention program.

Referral for Help

Wartburg Seminary is committed to supporting students and employees by identifying substance issues early and encouraging individuals to seek help. The seminary recommends confidential, off-campus counseling services in Dubuque, including:

Turning Point Treatment Center – (563) 589-8291

SASC: Substance Abuse Services Center – (563) 582-3784

These organizations provide substance abuse evaluations and outpatient treatment. Statewide support is available through the Iowa Department of Public Health's Your Life Iowa program, <https://yourlifeiowa.org/resources>, (855) 581-8111

For those outside Dubuque, local services are encouraged. Additional national resources include:

StartYourRecovery.org: A resource developed by experts offering education content and personal stories to help individuals recognize and address substance misuse.

Alcoholics Anonymous: www.aa.org

Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator: www.findtreatment.gov

Foundation for a Drug-Free World: www.drugfreeworld.org

National Institute on Drug Abuse: www.drugabuse.gov

If substance abuse affects your academic performance or work, you may be referred to a support program by your academic advisor, another faculty member, the Director of Community Life and Candidacy, supervisor, or Human Resources. Disciplinary action or termination may be deferred pending the outcome of the referral, but participation in a program does not replace the need for improved performance or behavior. Regardless of participation in a program, you remain responsible for making the necessary improvements to meet academic or workplace expectations.

For referrals, the seminary may request confirmation of participation from the treatment provider. With your consent, the report may also indicate progress. All other interactions with the agency will remain strictly confidential.

INFORMATION REGARDING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Wartburg Associated Students Statement on Responsible Alcohol Use at WAS Sponsored Events

Introduction

Wartburg Associated Students (WAS) is committed to maintaining an environment conducive to healthy lifestyles, including the academic and personal development of all members of the Wartburg community. Members of this community are accountable for their own actions and are expected to make responsible, lawful decisions regarding the use of alcohol.

Understanding that Wartburg Theological Seminary has the ultimate authority to determine the specific institutional events in which alcoholic beverages are consumed on seminary property, this statement addresses how WAS will operate regarding the use of alcohol at WAS sponsored events.

Statement

Alcohol should be used only in ways which are lawful and do not harm or degrade individuals or the community. WAS encourages responsible behavior for those individuals who consume alcohol and respects the rights of individuals who choose to consume alcohol. Consistent with these rights, WAS will encourage responsible decision-making regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

WAS recognizes that some individuals have difficulty with alcohol because they are chemically dependent. Although this body has an interest in helping those individuals, it neither ensures the safety of nor protects those individuals from the consequences of their actions.

Drinking activities that are potentially dangerous, such as “chugging” of alcoholic beverages, competitive drinking activities, and activities that employ peer pressure to force participants to consume alcohol are discouraged. Alcohol is not to be given as an award or prize.

Supervision and Compliance

When alcoholic beverages are served at a social function, WAS should ensure compliance with all applicable laws, ordinances, and rules governing the distribution, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Self-service bars are discouraged. This includes those events in which alcohol will be provided for guests and events that are BYOB. It is strongly encouraged that a person(s) be assigned to distribute and control the amount of alcohol served to guests and should, themselves, refrain from drinking before and during this service. Non-alcoholic beverages and food should be provided whenever alcohol is served. They should be displayed as prominently as alcohol and should be made available in appropriate quantities depending on the number of people in attendance.

The quantity of alcohol provided at an event should be proportionate to the number of people of legal drinking age expected in attendance and the duration of the activity. WAS should ensure that a reminder to drink responsibly is posted at all events at which alcohol is being served.

WAS must comply with all applicable Iowa State Liquor laws. WAS budget funds may be used to purchase alcohol for use during WAS sponsored events. However, no additional fees may be charged in any form to cover the cost of alcohol. This includes, but is not limited to, any system that implies a charge for alcohol, such as wristbands, hand stamps, ticketing, or other designations for entry to an event where alcohol is served. Even if alcohol is not consumed, such designations may be interpreted as a fee for access and are therefore prohibited.

No alcohol will be served to a guest under 21. A designation of those attendees 21 years and older who are consuming alcohol is encouraged. This designation should not be linked with any financial transaction for the privilege of such consumption.

All individuals must comply with the laws of the State of Iowa, the ordinances of the City of Dubuque, and the policies of Wartburg Theological Seminary. It is the duty and responsibility of WAS to comply with all applicable laws and seminary regulations.

All coordinators of WAS events should heed these recommendations, understanding that failure to do so risks legal and institutional punishment.

See also The EIIA Guidelines and Best Practices for Hosting Social Events with Alcohol Beverages as found in Appendix VII of the WAS Co-President Handbook for additional information.

*Alcohol policies provided by WTS' Representative at EIIA. These resources included policies from Iowa State University, and a statement from an unnamed theological seminary (which sites policies from Rice University, Vanderbilt University, University of Denver, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Tulane University).

¹ See also the statement "The Drug-Free Schools and Campus Act, 1990" found in the Wartburg Theological Seminary Student and Community Life Handbook.

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, enacted August 16, 1990, mandates that all institutions of higher education receiving Federal Student Aid Funds must certify that they have adopted and implemented a drug prevention program. The following information is provided for the student body with this act in mind.

Visit <https://www.dea.gov/factsheets> for detailed information about drugs within broad categories.

Federal Trafficking Penalties are located at <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/Trafficking%20Penalties.pdf>.

Effects of Alcohol Use

Alcohol consumption can significantly impair both mental and physical functions, even at low doses. One of the most common and dangerous effects of alcohol is impaired judgment and coordination. Even low levels can affect a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely, increasing the risk of accidents. Low to moderate alcohol use has also been linked to increased aggression, including incidents of domestic abuse. Moderate to high doses interfere with higher brain functions, leading to cognitive impairment and seriously impacting the ability to learn, concentrate, or remember information. In very high doses, alcohol can cause respiratory depression, which may lead to slowing or stopping of the respiratory system. This effect is magnified when alcohol is combined with other central nervous system depressants, such as sedatives or tranquilizers, significantly increasing the risk of overdoses, even at lower doses. Repeated alcohol use can lead to both physical and psychological dependence. Abrupt cessation may result in withdrawal symptoms such as severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and seizures, and in some cases, withdrawal can be life-threatening. Chronic alcohol use, particularly when coupled with poor nutrition, can cause permanent damage to vital organs like the brain and liver.

Alcohol use during pregnancy is highly risky and can result in Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), a condition that causes irreversible physical abnormalities and cognitive impairments in the child. Additionally, children of individuals with alcohol dependency are at a higher risk of developing alcohol use disorders themselves due to both genetic and environmental factors.

Narcotics

Illicit drug use carries significant risks, including infections, diseases, and overdose. A major contributor to medical complications in narcotic abuse is the presence of adulterants in street drugs and non-sterile injection practices. Common complications among narcotic abusers include skin, lung, and brain abscesses, endocarditis (inflammation of the heart lining), hepatitis, and AIDS. While pharmaceutical drugs are produced with known concentrations and purity, street drugs are often clandestinely made with unknown compositions. As there's no way to easily determine the purity of street drugs, the effects of illicit narcotic use are unpredictable and can be fatal.

Physical signs of narcotic overdose include constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold, clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, severe drowsiness, and respiratory depression (slow or troubled breathing). Respiratory depression is the leading cause of death from narcotic overdose.

Stimulants

Stimulants are typically diverted from legitimate sources or clandestinely manufactured for illicit markets. These drugs can be taken orally, sniffed, smoked, or injected. Smoking, snorting, or injecting stimulants produces an immediate "rush" or "flash" effect. Abuse often follows a pattern of binge use, in which large doses are consumed sporadically over a short period. Heavy users may inject every few hours, continuing until their drug supply is exhausted or they reach a state of delirium, psychosis, or physical exhaustion.

During these binge periods, all other concerns take a back seat to recreating the initial euphoric rush. Tolerance to stimulants develops rapidly, and both physical and psychological dependence can occur. Abrupt cessation, even after a brief two- or three-day binge, is often followed by a “crash” marked by depression, anxiety, drug cravings, and extreme fatigue.

Depressants

Withdrawal from depressants often shares similar symptoms across different substances in this category. In mild cases, withdrawal symptoms may include insomnia and anxiety, which are often the initial reasons for drug use. With greater dependence, tremors and weakness may also develop. In severe cases, withdrawal can lead to seizures and delirium.

Unlike withdrawal from many other drugs, the withdrawal syndrome from depressants can be life-threatening. Depressants are commonly used to induce sleep, relieve anxiety, and muscle spasms and prevent seizures.

Barbiturates

Barbiturates are older sedative drugs that include butalbital (Fiorinal), phenobarbital, Pentothal, Seconal, and Nembutal. Dependence and tolerance can develop rapidly, meaning increasingly larger doses are needed to achieve the same effects. This makes barbiturates particularly unsafe and significantly increases the risk of coma or death.

Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepines were developed to replace barbiturates, but they still carry many of the same risks, including tolerance, dependence, and dangerous side effects. Common examples include Valium, Xanax, Halcion, Ativan, Klonopin, and Restoril. Rohypnol, also a benzodiazepine, is not legally manufactured or marketed in the United States but is used illegally.

Nonbenzodiazepines and Other CNS Depressants

Drugs such as Lunesta, Ambien, and Sonata are nonbenzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics prescribed for the short-term treatment of insomnia. These medications share many properties with benzodiazepines, including the risk of dependence and central nervous system (CNS) depression. Other CNS depressants include meprobamate, methaqualone (Quaalude), and the illicit drug GHB.

Cannabis

Cannabis products are typically smoked, with effects beginning within minutes, peaking between 10 and 30 minutes, and lasting for two to three hours. The effects vary based on dosage, the drug's potency, the setting, and the user's expectations or prior experience.

At low doses, users often report a sense of well-being and relaxation, along with heightened sensory perception. Thought processes may become subtly altered, but the intoxication might not be obvious to an outside observer. Despite this, impaired motor coordination and altered time perception can lead to driving, workplace, or household accidents.

Stronger doses can cause intensified sensory experiences, emotional shifts, fragmented thoughts, and a distorted sense of self. Users may experience memory impairment and

difficulty focusing, even while believing they have increased insight. At high doses, hallucinations, loss of personal identity, and vivid fantasies may occur.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens, when taken in non-toxic doses, cause profound changes in perception, mood, and thought. Physiological effects may include an elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Sensory effects involve perceptual distortions, which vary depending on the dose, environment, and emotional state of the user.

Psychological effects often include altered perceptions of time and space – time may appear to stand still, and visual or auditory elements may take on exaggerated or new significance. These experiences can be perceived as either euphoric or terrifying.

The effects of hallucinogens are unpredictable and can vary significantly from one use to the next. While research has shown that some hallucinogens can cause neuronal damage in animals – and emerging data suggest some may be neurotoxic to humans – the most immediate danger is impaired judgment, which can lead to impulsive behavior and accidents.

Inhalants

Inhalants depress the central nervous system, leading to decreased respiration and blood pressure. Users often report distortions in their perception of time and space, along with physical symptoms such as headaches, nausea, slurred speech, and a loss of motor coordination. Mental effects may include fear, anxiety, or depression. Visible signs of inhalant abuse can include a rash around the nose and mouth, wheezing, and the smell of paint or organic solvents on clothing, skin, or breath. Additional behavioral indicators include red, glassy, or watery eyes; slurred speech; a staggering gait; and excitability or unpredictable behavior. Chronic inhalant use has been associated with serious health problems. Sniffing glue or paint thinner has been linked to kidney abnormalities, while solvents like toluene and trichloroethylene may cause liver damage. Memory impairment, attention deficits, and reduced nonverbal intelligence are also among the cognitive consequences. Inhalant use can lead to death due to heart failure, asphyxiation, or aspiration.

Steroids

Anabolic steroids are synthetically produced variations of the male hormone testosterone and are often abused to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic or physical performance, and improve physical appearance. Frequently abused steroids include testosterone, nandrolone, stanozolol, methandienone, and boldenone. While the full scope of long-term health consequences is not yet fully understood, growing evidence suggests a range of potentially serious side effects. These include cardiovascular damage, cerebrovascular toxicity, and liver damage. Other physical effects include elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels, severe acne, premature balding, reduced sexual function, and testicular atrophy. In males, abnormal breast development (gynecomastia) may occur, while females may experience masculinizing effects such as increased body hair, a deepened voice, breast reduction, and disrupted menstrual cycles. Some of these changes are irreversible. In adolescents, steroid abuse can result in prematurely stunted growth due to halted bone elongation. Psychological effects can include psychotic reactions, manic episodes, increased aggression, and violent behavior.

Designer Drugs

The abuse of clandestinely synthesized drugs – commonly referred to as designer drugs – has re-emerged as a major global concern. These substances are created to closely mimic the effects of controlled drugs while avoiding legal classification by slightly altering their chemical structure. Many designer drugs fall into various drug categories but are often stimulants. A prominent example includes synthetic cathinones, sometimes marketed as “bath salts,” which are chemically designed to simulate the effects of cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA (ecstasy). These substances are often sold under misleading labels such as “research chemicals,” “plant food,” or “glass cleaner,” and are frequently marked “not for human consumption” to circumvent regulation under the Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement Act. Despite their deceptive packaging, these substances are intended for abuse and pose significant health and safety risks.

Federal Legal Sanctions

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by both institutional policy and federal law. Federal penalties for drug trafficking are severe and vary based on the type and quantity of the substance, as well as prior offenses.

A summary of federal trafficking penalties includes:

- Schedules I & II substances (e.g., heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine): Minimum 5 years to life imprisonment and up to \$8 million in fines.
- Schedule III substances: Up to 20 years imprisonment.
- Schedule IV substances: Up to 10 years imprisonment.
- Schedule V substances: Up to 4 years imprisonment.

The full list of penalties, including specific drug quantities and additional enhancements, is available through the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at: [DEA Federal Trafficking Penalties Chart](#). Students and employees are encouraged to review this information and understand the serious consequences associated with drug-related offenses.

Federal Student Aid and Drug Convictions

Effective July 1, 2023, a student’s eligibility for federal student aid (FSA) is no longer affected by drug convictions, pursuant to provisions in the FAFSA Simplification Act*. Drug convictions no longer disqualify a student from receiving Title IV aid, regardless of when the offense occurred.

While federal aid eligibility is no longer impacted by such convictions, Wartburg Theological Seminary remains committed to fostering a safe, healthy, and lawful campus environment. In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (DFSCA), the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1990, the seminary strictly prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs by students and employees, on campus or as part of any seminary sponsored activities. Violations of this policy are subject to disciplinary action, including possible dismissal. Federal and state drug laws, as well as state underage drinking laws, will be enforced. The possession, use, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages by individuals under the legal drinking age is also prohibited and subject to discipline, including possible dismissal.

Students struggling with substance abuse are encouraged to seek assistance. Information on available resources can be found in section 2.9.4.2 of the Student and Community Life Handbook.

**FAFSA Simplification Act, part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260), Title VII, Division FF, § 479A(c)(1), amending HEA § 484(r); effective July 1, 2023.*

Iowa Smoke Free Air Act

The Iowa Smoke Free Air Act became effective on Tuesday, July 1, 2008. Under this law, smoking tobacco is prohibited in all indoor and outdoor areas of the Seminary campus. This includes all Seminary-owned property such as buildings, parking lots (even if individuals are inside their personal vehicles), Seminary vehicles (regardless of whether they are on or off campus), apartments, houses, residence halls, and Seminary sidewalks.

Smoking is permitted only on public sidewalks surrounding the Seminary. These public areas include the sidewalks on Wartburg Place and Fremont Avenue.

We ask all members of the Seminary community to be aware of and comply with this law. If you observe someone smoking on Seminary property, please kindly inform them that such activity is not allowed under Iowa law. The state takes enforcement seriously, and failure to maintain a smoke-free campus may result in civil penalties and other consequences for both individuals and the Seminary.

We recognize that this law may present challenges for smokers, as well as their friends and families. However, Iowa's legislation reflects broader national efforts to support environmental health and wellness. We appreciate your cooperations and support maintaining a healthy, smoke-free campus environment.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Biennial Review – January 2024 – December 2025

A biennial review of Wartburg Theological Seminary's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) was completed by Caren Sellers, Director of Financial Aid and Reporting. This review included an assessment of the Department of Education requirements for Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program and the Drug-Free Workplace requirements. Based on this assessment, Wartburg was found to be in compliance with these regulations.

Wartburg's policies are published in the Student and Community Life Handbook, the Staff Handbook, and the Faculty Handbook.

Since the last biennial review, Wartburg Theological Seminary has reported zero (0) drug- or alcohol-related incidents, violations, or fatalities on campus or as part of institutional activities. As a result, no sanctions have been imposed.

The only updates required were the posting of current drug and alcohol incident statistics and the updated Biennial Review report. These updates have been completed.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Exercises

Wartburg Theological Seminary conducts annual emergency response exercises, including fire drills, tornado drills, and fire alarm tests, and an emergency response drill. These exercises are designed to evaluate and improve the seminary's emergency plans and response capabilities. General information about Wartburg's emergency response and evacuation procedures is shared annually as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts and is outlined in the student, staff, and faculty handbooks.

RAVE Mobile Safety

Wartburg Theological Seminary uses RAVE Mobile Safety (RAVE), an SMS (text message), and email alert system primarily serving the Wartburg community, especially residential students. Messages sent through RAVE are received by intended recipients

within seconds. RAVE syncs with Wartburg's database daily to ensure contact information is current in their system. RAVE is maintained by Wartburg's Director for Technology and is used in conjunction with the main campus Simplex system. If a significant emergency or dangerous situation posing an immediate threat to campus safety, the President of Wartburg Theological Seminary, a cabinet member, or RAVE committee member will evaluate the situation and coordinate a response with key personnel. Other departments, including local, state, and federal agencies, may be involved depending on the nature of the incident. If needed, 911 will be called immediately.

All members of the Wartburg community are reminded annually of their responsibility to report any significant emergency or incident on campus to local authorities – including the Dubuque Fire Department, Emergency Medical Services, and the Dubuque Police Department. When it is safe to do so, they should also notify one of the following seminary officials: the President, a Vice President or Academic Dean, the Director of Financial Aid and Reporting, the Director of Community Life and Candidacy, Superintendent of Maintenance, or the Director of Human Resources. Wartburg Theological Seminary works closely with Dubuque emergency services and first responders to ensure a coordinated response to campus emergencies.

Notification to the Wartburg Community about an Immediate Threat

In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the safety of the Wartburg community, members of the Cabinet and/or RAVE Committee will determine the content and initiate emergency communications through the RAVE Mobile Alert system. Messages will include information about the emergency and, if applicable, instructions for how community members should respond. Other notification methods, such as building alarms, may be used in addition to or instead of RAVE alerts. The safety of the Wartburg community is the top priority when crafting and issuing notifications.

The system will be activated as quickly as possible unless, in the judgment of administrative leadership or first responders (including, but not limited to, the Dubuque Police Department, Dubuque County Sheriff's Office, Iowa State Patrol, Dubuque Fire Department, or Dubuque County Emergency Management), doing so would compromise the efforts to assist victims or respond to, contain, or mitigate the emergency. With support from responding authorities, key administrators will also determine whether and how to communicate emergency information to the wider public.

Evacuation Instructions

If notification indicates that community members should evacuate, instructions will include directions to proceed to the nearest exit and follow posted evacuation maps to the safest area outside the building. Evacuation and exit directions are posted at building entrances and exits. Gathering locations will vary depending on the situation.

Shelter-in-Place Instructions

If notification indicates that community members should shelter in place, instructions will be included in the message. Sheltering in place means using the building you are in as a safe shelter. This is appropriate if the area outside is unsafe (e.g., due to hazardous air conditions, unstable structures, or other dangers). Remain inside until officials advise it is safe to leave and always follow the directions of police or fire officials if they are present.

Steps to follow when sheltering in place (unless directed otherwise):

- Stay in an interior room with the fewest windows.
- Gather emergency supplies and a phone.
- Shut and lock all windows, close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close ventilation system vents, if possible.
- Make a list of people with you and call 563.589.0700 to report who is sheltering.
- Monitor radio, TV, or online communications for updates.
- Remain calm and make yourself as comfortable as possible.

Documentation of the Annual Emergency Response Test

Tornado Drill

The following emails were sent to the Wartburg Community on April 5 and 8, 2024 in preparation for and as part of a 2024 tornado drill:

April 5, 2024, 9:31AM (from Bill Link; blink@wartburgseminary.edu)

"Hello everyone,

It's time to think about tornado drills. This drill will take place sometime Monday, April 8.

You will receive the tornado drill through email or text through our RAVE alert system.

I ask everyone to go to the safest spot in the basement level of whichever building you are in. Before the drill think about where you would go from wherever you are when you receive the alert and what you would do. Some recommended areas but not the only areas are:

Dorms, Mendota, and Afton: Go to hallway outside of reformation room

Tower: Go to hallway that leads to Fritschel

Fritschel: Go to south hallway closest to the Archives vault

I will send a general all clear message a few minutes after the drill alert

Below is a website to give you information about tornados and what to do in case of one

<https://www.weather.gov/safety/tornado>

Thank you for your cooperation."

April 8, 2024, 12:59pm (from Wartburg Seminary Campus Safety;
campussafety@wartburgseminary.edu)

Wartburg DRILL: A TORNADO DRILL HAS BEEN ISSUED. Immediately take shelter in the lowest level of the building you are in. This is only a drill.

Bomb Threat Drill

Three emails were sent to the Wartburg Community on April 15 and April 16, 2024, in preparation for and as part of the 2024 Annual Emergency Response Test. Contents of those emails are below:

April 15, 2024, 9:26am (from Barb Roling; broling@wartburgseminary.edu)

"Hello everyone,

Every year along with the standard fire and tornado drill, Wartburg highlights an emergency and performs a drill for it. We do this for compliance with the Clery Act, a requirement of institutions who received Title IV aid (federal student loans). This year the drill will be “bomb threat.” This exercise may appear to be simple, but it is conducted to remind us to always be alert to our surroundings and help us to understand how our emergency notification system, RAVE, works. This drill will happen on Tuesday, April 16th. You will be notified through our RAVE system (text and email) with instructions for how to respond.”

April 16, 2024, 1:00pm (from Wartburg Seminary Campus Safety;
campussafety@wartburgseminary.edu)

“WARTBURG SEMINARY ALERT!

Wartburg Alert: This is only a DRILL. Bomb threat – CALMLY evacuate RH Mendota Tower Fritschel buildings immediately and proceed to RH parking lot at ball field.
The Wartburg Theological Seminary Campus Safety Team”

April 16, 2024, 2:05pm (from Barb Roling; broling@wartburgseminary.edu)

“All,

Thank you for participating in our annual emergency drill. If this were a real emergency, and you all went to where you were instructed, further instructions would most likely come from emergency personnel, i.e., police officer or fire crew. We all hope this will never happen to us, but it is a possible reality we could face one day, so your cooperation is important. Responding to the RAVE (and further) instructions will keep us all as safe as possible in such a situation. If you did not receive the emergency alert via text or email to your WTS account, please let me know. Also let me know if you have any critiques of the drill that may make future drills more effective.”

Active Shooter Drill

The following emails were sent to the Wartburg community on October 9, 14 and 22, 2024 and November 18 and 21, 2024 in preparation for and as part of an annual Emergency Response Test:

October 9, 2024, 4:48pm (from Kristin Largen; klargen@wartburgseminary.edu)

“Dear Residential Students,

The faculty and staff have an active shooter training scheduled for Wednesday, October 23rd, 1:00-3:00 pm, in Weiblen. You are strongly encouraged to attend.

The first hour will be a PowerPoint presentation in Weiblen, and the second hour will be some staging and practice in Fritschel Hall. We know this is a challenging, scary thing to imagine, and hard to participate in; and we also know that, tragically, mass shooting events have become all too common in our country and all of us need to be prepared to best protect ourselves and others. We will begin and end in prayer and have a chaplain available during the event.

If you have any questions, please reach out to Caren Sellers, who is coordinating this training.

Blessings”

October 14, 2024, 3:19pm (from Caren Sellers; csellers@wartburgseminary.edu)

“Dear Students,

I hope this message finds you well. We want to inform you about an important Active Shooter Training/Drill scheduled for October 23 from 1:00pm to 3:00pm in Weiblen. The

session will begin with a PowerPoint presentation, followed by practical discussions and scenario-based training. Attendance is strongly encouraged for all students in this crucial and potentially life-saving training.

We understand that the topic can be difficult and emotional. To support you, chaplains will be available on site, and you are welcome to step out at any time if you feel it is in your best interest. We will reconvene in Weiblen at approximately 3:15pm for a debriefing, where there will be an opportunity for questions and open discussion.

If you have any questions or concerns, or if you would like additional information, please feel free to reach out.

Thank you for your attention to, and participation in, this important training.”

October 22, 2024, 1:20pm (from Caren Sellers; csellers@wartburgseminary.edu)

“Good afternoon, everyone,

Please note that we have updated our location for tomorrow’s active shooter training to the auditorium in Fritschel. We will still plan to gather following completion of the training (about 3:15) in Weiblen for continued conversation, discussion, and debriefing. If you are on or near campus, please, please, make every effort to attend this very important presentation and training. While this is an uncomfortable topic it is crucial that we all prepare ourselves to respond effectively to danger, should the situation arise. Your attendance tomorrow will empower you with knowledge and strategies for enhancing not only your safety, but that of those around you. Please come to learn, support, and protect one another.

The auditorium zoom link is included below for those who wish to zoom into the presentation. Additionally, the presentation will be recorded and posted to Castle Commons. If you are unable to join via zoom, I would encourage you to watch the presentation at your convenience.

Feel free to reach out with any questions, comments, or concerns.”

November 18, 2024, at 2:45pm (from Caren Sellers; csellers@wartburgseminary.edu)

“Dear Wartburg Community,

We will be conducting a test of our RAVE mobile alert system on Thursday, November 21, at 1:00pm. This is in conjunction with the active shooter drill held on October 23, 2024. During the test, you will receive a message similar to, “DRILL – ACTIVE SHOOTER DRILL ONLY.”

Our system is set to notify you via both email and text. If you do not receive the alert, please let me know so I can ensure you’re added to the system.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don’t hesitate to reach out.

Thank you.”

November 21, 2024, 11:15am (from Caren Sellers; csellers@wartburgseminary.edu)

“Good morning,

A reminder that we will be testing our RAVE alert system today with an “Active Shooter Drill” message. Please note that nothing is required of you for this test other than notifying me if you DO NOT receive an alert. The drill is scheduled for 1:00pm today.

Please reach out with any questions or concerns.

Thank you.”

November 21, 2024, 1:00pm (from Wartburg Seminary Campus Safety; campussafety@wartburgseminary.edu)

“THIS IS ONLY A DRILL: Wartburg Seminary Alert: Active Shooter on campus. RUN HIDE FIGHT. This is only a DRILL.”

Timely Warning Policy

In compliance with the Clery Act, Wartburg Theological Seminary is committed to issuing Timely Warning Notices to alert the campus community about certain crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to the safety of students, employees, and campus visitors.

The President – or a designated appointee – will evaluate reports of Clery Act crimes occurring on campus, on public property adjacent to campus, or in other Clery-reportable locations. The decision to issue a timely warning is made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the nature of the crime, the circumstances surrounding the incident, whether the suspect has been apprehended, and whether there is an ongoing risk to the community. Input from local law enforcement may also be considered when appropriate.

If a timely warning is warranted, it will be communicated to the campus community as soon as relevant information is available, using the most effective and expedient methods, such as the RAVE Mobile Alert system, campus-wide emails, or physical postings. Timely Warnings will include sufficient details to aid in the prevention of similar crimes, such as the type of crime, the general location, the date, and time of the incident, and recommended safety precautions. Warnings will not include personally identifying information about victims.

Missing Student and Emergency Contact Registration

Wartburg Theological Seminary requests that all students provide, on a voluntary basis at the time of registration, confidential emergency contact information. This information will only be accessible to authorized seminary personnel and will be used in the event a student is reported missing while enrolled at the institution.

If a Wartburg student living in seminary operated housing is suspected to be missing, faculty, staff, and students should immediately report this concern to the Director of Community Life and Candidacy or the President’s Office. If a student is reported missing for 24 hours, this report MUST be made to the same offices.

In the case of a student who resides off-campus, individuals may report concerns directly to local law enforcement agencies, which have jurisdiction to investigate.

All missing student reports received by the seminary will be taken seriously and investigated promptly, with priority over other non-emergency matters. If the student is determined to have been missing for more than 24 hours the seminary will, within the next 24 hours:

- Notify the individual the student has identified as their emergency contact
- Notify local law enforcement with jurisdiction if the student is over 18
- If the student is under 18 and not emancipated, notify the student’s parent or legal guardian, in addition to any designated contact person.

Policy Regarding Firearms, Weapons, and Explosives On-Campus

As a safety precaution, the possession or use of firearms – including shotguns, rifles, handguns, air guns, bows and arrows, paintball equipment, knives that exceed the state legal limits, ammunition, and other potentially dangerous weapons or equipment is strictly prohibited on campus. This includes seminary-owned buildings, facilities, and residences. In addition, all types of explosive materials and devices, including – but not limited to – fireworks, are not allowed on campus under any circumstances.

Any student (or their family members) found to be in violation of this policy may face disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from the seminary. (See section Procedure for Appeal of Dismissal for Disciplinary Reasons.)

Crime Information and Statistics

In accordance with the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (now known as the Jeanne Clery Act), Wartburg Theological Seminary provides annual statistics on the occurrence of specific criminal offenses reported on campus, in residence halls, and on adjacent public property. These statistics are made available to current and prospective students, faculty, and staff each year.

Below is a composite summary of statistics of criminal and hate offenses and arrests related to on-campus, residence hall, and seminary adjacent public property.

Note: The statistics in the table reflect reports from all Clery Act-required geographic areas (on-campus, on-campus student housing, non-campus, and public property). To simplify presentation, the table is not broken out by location, but full records by geography are maintained by the institution.

Official statistics can be viewed at: <http://ope.ed.gov/security>

Criminal Offense	2022	2023	2024
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence (VAWA)	0	0	0
Dating Violence (VAWA)	0	0	0
Stalking (VAWA)	0	0	0
Arrests for Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: Wartburg Theological Seminary had no reported hate crimes for the years cited above. Hate crimes are defined as criminal offenses that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

Unfounded Crimes: Wartburg Theological Seminary had no unfounded crimes for the years cited above. An unfounded crime is a reported crime that a sworn or commissioned law enforcement officer has fully investigated and determined to be false or baseless.

Campus Fire Safety Policies

Fire Safety System

Wartburg Seminary Fire Safety System consists of a Simplex monitoring system providing smoke and heat detection that will automatically call a 24-hour monitoring service for emergency dispatch. The residential portion of our main campus building has a fire sprinkler system provided, as do approximately half of our administrative buildings. See residential fire safety policies for each type of on-campus housing. No further improvements are planned at this time.

Fire Reporting

Fires should be reported to the Superintendent for Maintenance and Director for Financial Aid and Reporting.

Fire Drill

Two fire drills are performed annually. Spring drills take place in March or April. Fall drills happen in September or October. Notifications are sent out to everyone prior to the drill. In calendar year 2024, fire drills were performed on 04/09/2024 and 10/10/2024

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs Provided to Students and Employees

- Fire safety month annual email was sent 10/09/2024
- Fire drills: 04/09/2024 and 10/10/2024.
- Student managers educate on-campus housing regarding fire evacuation procedures.

Wartburg Seminary Housing Fire Safety Policy and Fire Evacuation Procedures

Smoke Detectors

If the early warning fire protection system (smoke detector) is battery operated, every occupant is responsible for maintaining the device in proper working condition, providing and installing a new battery when needed, and notifying the maintenance superintendent whenever the device is inoperable even though a new battery has been installed. No occupant shall cause a smoke detector to be removed or disconnected from its power source.

Residence Hall Fire Safety Policy

The Residence Hall is equipped with smoke and heat detection systems, a sprinkler system, fire extinguishers, and fire-rated doors, all of which are inspected periodically throughout each year. Bi-annual fire drills are performed to help students recognize what the alarm sounds like and to evaluate where they should go in case of emergency. Evacuation map floor plans are on each occupant's door with an arrow showing the shortest route to an exit. Below are the instructions given to each resident on the evacuation procedures.

Small appliances are allowed, but please check all power cords for safety. Fire department regulations specify that extension cords are not allowed and that only power strips plugged directly into the wall are acceptable. Microwaves, refrigerators (up to five cubic feet), coffee makers, and electric kettles are the only appliances allowed. No other type of hot plate or heating device is to be used in the residence hall.

All stairways and hallways are to remain clear at all times. Please do not store any items in these areas at any time.

Residence hall rooms with kitchenettes: Rooms with this feature are set up with appliances (microwave, induction cooktop, and fridge). The rooms were altered in ways to meet city code from fire to electrical and plumbing requirements in order to allow the appliances.

Residence Hall Fire Evacuation Procedure

When the alarm sounds, please proceed to the nearest exit and exit the building ASAP. If you go out the back door to the parking lot, please go around to the front of the building and meet at the Martin Luther Statue on the sidewalk next to the street. Please note that your neighbor and floor mates are all outside. Let the residence hall representative/police/fire person know if someone is missing and not outside. (Please be in communication with one another if you are going to be gone for the weekend etc.).

If your room is the one that the situation occurred in, please stand near the edge of the group so that the residence hall representative can find you readily and be made aware of the situation. If the residence hall representative is not there for some reason you need to tell the fire department/police department the situation.

If the fire situation is unknown and the residence hall representative is not there, please let the Fire/Police people know if there are any residents that have any type of disability that could still be in their room if they are not outside, please send the fire/police for them.

Exterior doors to the Residence Hall are locked 24/7. If the residence hall representative or their fill-in person is not there, the fire department has a key to the lock box that can let you back into the dorm once the alarm has been cleared.

Blair Court Houses and Denver Court Housing Fire Safety Policy and Evacuation Plans

Blair Cour and Denver Court housing units are single-family or duplex residences. In the event of a fire, it is the responsibility of the occupant – or a neighboring occupant – to immediately contact emergency services by calling 911.

All units are equipped with smoke detectors and fire extinguishers. Residents are responsible for testing smoke detector batteries at least twice per year and ensuring that fire extinguishers remain accessible. Each tenant is also responsible for developing and practicing a personal fire evacuation plan appropriate for their unit.

Electrical Cords and Lights

Temporary electrical wiring or extension cords are prohibited. Only power strips plugged directly into wall outlets are acceptable. Halogen lamps are prohibited because of fire hazards. Residents are responsible for supplying and replacing light bulbs during their stay

Candles

The Dubuque Fire Marshall has strongly cautioned Wartburg regarding the use of candles, halogen bulbs, and incense. Since most of our housing units are connected to another unit, it is our policy to strictly prohibit the use of candles, oil lamps, halogen bulbs, and incense in any on-campus unit. Soot that gets on the walls and ceilings is virtually impossible to remove and always requires extra cleaning and painting. Consequently, students will lose their housing deposit and may receive additional charges to cover the cost of the extra cleaning required.

Kerosene Space Heaters

Kerosene space heaters are illegal to use in the City of Dubuque; therefore, they are not allowed in Wartburg housing. All heating issues need to be brought up to maintenance's attention.

Annual Fire Statistics for 2024

Campus fire statistics for calendar year 2024 are as follows:

- Number and cause of each fire:
 - Intentional Fires: 0
 - Unintentional Fires: 0
- Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
- Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
- Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0
- Fire statistics reported by facility:
 - Fritschel/Tower buildings –
 - Number and cause of each fire
 - Intentional Fires: 0

- Unintentional Fires: 0
 - Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
 - Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
 - Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0
- Campus Grounds
 - Number and cause of each fire
 - Intentional Fires: 0
 - Unintentional Fires: 0
 - Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
 - Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
 - Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0
- Residence Hall
 - Number and cause of each fire
 - Intentional Fires: 0
 - Unintentional Fires: 0
 - Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
 - Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
 - Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0
- Mendota Guest House
 - Number and cause of each fire
 - Intentional Fires: 0
 - Unintentional Fires: 0
 - Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
 - Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
 - Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0
- Blair Court and Denver Court
 - Number and cause of each fire:
 - Intentional Fires: 0
 - Unintentional Fires: 0
 - Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
 - Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
 - Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0
- Wartburg Place duplexes and President's residence
 - Number and cause of each fire:
 - Intentional Fires: 0

- Unintentional Fires: 0
 - Number of people who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility: 0
 - Number of deaths related to a fire: 0
 - Value of property damage caused by a fire: \$0